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An extreme function for a certain class of analytic functions

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Abstract

Let \mathcal{A} be the class of analytic functions $f(z)$ in the open unit disk \mathbb{U} . Furthermore, the subclass \mathcal{B} of \mathcal{A} concerned with the class of uniformly convex functions or the class \mathcal{S}_p is defined. By virtue of some properties of uniformly convex functions and the class \mathcal{S}_p , an extreme function of the class \mathcal{B} and its power series are considered.

1 Introduction

Let \mathcal{A} be the class of functions $f(z)$ of the form

$$f(z) = z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} a_n z^n$$

which are analytic in the open unit disk $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| < 1\}$. A function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be in the class of uniformly convex (or starlike) functions denoted by \mathcal{UCV} (or \mathcal{UST}) if $f(z)$ is convex (or starlike) in \mathbb{U} and maps every circle or circular arc in \mathbb{U} with center at ζ in \mathbb{U} onto the convex arc (or the starlike arc) with respect to $f(\zeta)$. These classes are introduced by Goodman [1] (see also [2]). For the class \mathcal{UCV} , it is defined as the one variable characterization by Rønning [4] and [5], that is, a function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be in the class \mathcal{UCV} if it satisfies

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ 1 + \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right\} > \left| \frac{zf''(z)}{f'(z)} \right| \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

It is independently studied by Ma and Minda [3]. Further, a function $f(z) \in \mathcal{A}$ is said to be in the corresponding class denoted by \mathcal{S}_p if it satisfies

$$\operatorname{Re} \left\{ \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} \right\} > \left| \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} - 1 \right| \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

This class \mathcal{S}_p was introduced by Rønning [4]. We easily know that the relation $f(z) \in \mathcal{UCV}$ if and only if $zf'(z) \in \mathcal{S}_p$. In view of these classes, we introduce the subclass \mathcal{B} of \mathcal{A} consisting

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of all functions $f(z)$ which satisfy

$$\operatorname{Re} \left(\frac{z}{f(z)} \right) > \left| \frac{z}{f(z)} - 1 \right| \quad (z \in \mathbb{U}).$$

We try to derive some properties of functions $f(z)$ belonging to the class \mathcal{B} .

Remark 1.1. For $f(z) \in \mathcal{B}$, we write $w(z) = \frac{f(z)}{z} = u + iv$, then w lies in the domain which is the part of the complex plane which contains $w = 1$ and is bounded by a kind of teardrop-shape domain such that

$$u^4 - 2u^3 + 2u^2v^2 - 2uv^2 + v^4 + v^2 < 0.$$

2 An extreme function for the class \mathcal{B}

In this section, we would like to exhibit an extreme function of the class \mathcal{B} and its power series. For our results, we need to recall here some properties of the class \mathcal{S}_p .

Lemma 2.1. (Rønning [4]). *The extremal function $f(z)$ for the class \mathcal{S}_p is given by*

$$\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2.$$

By using the expansion of logarithmic part of $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ in Lemma 2.1, we get

Lemma 2.2. (Rønning [4]). *The power series of $\frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)}$ is following*

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{zf'(z)}{f(z)} &= 1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2 \\ &= 1 + \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k} \right) z^n. \end{aligned}$$

From Remark 1.1 and Lemma 2.1, we have the first result for the class \mathcal{B} .

Theorem 2.1. *The extreme function $f(z)$ for the class \mathcal{B} is given by*

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2}.$$

Proof. Let us consider the function $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ as given by

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2}.$$

It suffices to show that $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ maps U onto the interior of the domain such that

$$u^4 - 2u^3 + 2u^2v^2 - 2uv^2 + v^4 + v^2 < 0,$$

implying that $\frac{f(z)}{z}$ maps the unit circle onto the boundary of the domain. Taking $z = e^{i\theta}$, we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}}{1 - e^{i\frac{\theta}{2}}} \right) \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log i - \log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2 - i \frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^4} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^4} \\ &\quad + i \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right)}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^4} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^4}. \end{aligned}$$

Writing $\frac{f(z)}{z} = u + iv$, we see that

$$\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi(u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2})}{2v}.$$

Thus we have

$$v = \frac{\frac{2}{\pi} \log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right)}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^4} \left(\log \left(\tan \frac{\theta}{4} \right) \right)^4}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{2\pi(u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2})}{\pi} \frac{2v}{2v}}{\frac{1}{4} + \frac{6}{\pi^2} \left(\frac{\pi(u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2})}{2v} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^4} \left(\frac{\pi(u \pm \sqrt{u^2 - v^2})}{2v} \right)^4}.$$

Therefore, we arrive that

$$u^4 - 2u^3 + 2u^2v^2 - 2uv^2 + v^4 + v^2 = 0.$$

This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Considering the power series of the function $f(z)$ in Theorem 2.1, we derive

Theorem 2.2. *The power series of the extreme function for the class \mathcal{B} is given by*

$$\begin{aligned} f(z) &= \frac{z}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2} \\ &= z + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{p=1}^{n-1} (-1)^p \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2} \right)^p \sum_{m_1=1}^{n-p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_1+1-2k} \right) \\ &\quad \times \sum_{m_2=1}^{n+1-p-m_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_2} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_2+1-2k} \right) \times \cdots \\ &\quad \times \sum_{m_{p-1}=1}^{n-2-A_{p-2}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_{p-1}+1-2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1-A_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2(n-A_{p-1})-1-2k} \right) z^n, \end{aligned}$$

where $A_p = \sum_{l=1}^p m_l$.

Proof. Let us suppose that

$$\frac{f(z)}{z} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{2}{\pi^2} \left(\log \left(\frac{1 + \sqrt{z}}{1 - \sqrt{z}} \right) \right)^2}$$

as the proof of Theorem 2.1. Then from Lemma 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f(z)}{z} &= \frac{1}{1 + \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k} \right) z^n} \\ &= 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k} \right) z^n \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^2 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k}\right) z^n\right)^2 \\
& - \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^3 \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k}\right) z^n\right)^3 + \dots \\
& + (-1)^n \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^n \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k}\right) z^n\right)^n + \dots \\
& = 1 - \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k} z \\
& + \left\{ -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{5-2k} + \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right) \right\} z^2 \\
& + \left[-\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{7-2k} + \left\{ \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^2 \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{5-2k}\right) \right. \right. \\
& \left. \left. + \left(\sum_{k=1}^2 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{5-2k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right) \right\} - \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^3 \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right)^3 \right] z^3 \\
& + \dots \\
& + \left\{ -\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n+1-2k} \right. \\
& \quad + \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^2 \sum_{m_1=1}^{n-1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_1+1-2k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n-2m_1+1-2k}\right) \\
& \quad - \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^3 \sum_{m_1=1}^{n-2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_1+1-2k}\right) \sum_{m_2=1}^{n-1-m_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_2} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_2+1-2k}\right) \\
& \quad \times \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-m_1-m_2} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2n-2m_1-2m_2+1-2k}\right) \\
& \quad + \dots \\
& \quad + (-1)^p \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2}\right)^p \sum_{m_1=1}^{n+1-p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_1+1-2k}\right) \sum_{m_2=1}^{n+2-p-m_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_2} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_2+1-2k}\right) \\
& \quad \times \dots \times \sum_{m_{p-1}=1}^{n-1-A_{p-2}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_{p-1}+1-2k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-A_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2(n-A_{p-1})+1-2k}\right) \\
& \quad \left. + \dots + \left(\sum_{k=1}^1 \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{3-2k}\right)^n \right\} z^n \\
& + \dots \quad \left(A_p = \sum_{l=1}^p m_l\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \sum_{p=1}^n (-1)^p \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2} \right)^p \sum_{m_1=1}^{n+1-p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_1} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_1+1-2k} \right) \\
&\quad \times \sum_{m_2=1}^{n+2-p-m_1} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_2} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_2+1-2k} \right) \times \cdots \\
&\quad \times \sum_{m_{p-1}=1}^{n-1-A_{p-2}} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{m_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2m_{p-1}+1-2k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-A_{p-1}} \frac{1}{2k-1} \frac{1}{2(n-A_{p-1})+1-2k} \right) z^n.
\end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

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